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Scientific readers will find an occasional point to criticize, as, for example, the author's statements to the effect that ripple marks, sun cracks, rain prints, and casts of salt crystals prove that the beds containing them were laid down in large lakes, or in the sea. Such a point is of minor consequence, however, in a paper successfully designed to serve the needs of the non-scientific public.

D. W. JOHNSON.

AFRICA

Tourist's Guide to the Island of Madeira (A Pearl of the Ocean).

Compiled by C. A. le P. Power. 72 pp. Maps, ill., index. G. Philip & Son, Ltd., London, 1914. 3s. 6d. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$.

Compiled for those who want a simple guide to places of interest on the island. Three maps aid the text. Besides detailed descriptions of excursions, there are a table of elevations, explanations of place names, a list of hotels, advice for forecasting weather conditions, etc., and 64 small photographs of Madeira scenery.

WILBUR GREELEY BURROUGHS.

EUROPE

The Bronze Age in Ireland. By George Coffey. xi and 107 pp. Ills., index. Hodges, Figgis & Co., Dublin, 1913. 6s. $10 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$.

A scholarly, archæological brochure descriptive of the tools, weapons, burial implements, and domestic utensils, unearthed in Ireland, and belonging to the age of bronze. The writer adopts the view of archæologists, that the period of the Bronze Age extended from about 3000 B. C. to 900 A. D. He also maintains the common opinion that the Neolithic, Copper, Bronze and Iron Ages were not sharply marked off from one another, but were successively developed from each other, in the order named. He thinks that the metallurgy of the Bronze Age advanced into Ireland from Mycenæ, by the Danube and the Elbe.

DAVID H. BUEL.

The Exploration of the Alps. By Arnold Lunn. (Home Univ. Library.) 256 pp. Index. H. Holt & Co., New York, 1914. 50 cents. $7 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$.

In medieval times some men loved the Alps, but more hated them. The first important Alpine peak to be climbed was Rochemelon, 11,600 feet high. The feat was accomplished by a knight, Rotario of Asti. As time went on, more explorers came and the Alps were gradually opened up. Mr. Lunn tells of this, and of the scientific discoveries of Agassiz, Perrandier, and others. But mountaineering did not become a fashionable sport until the English came in force. "From 1840 the number of Englishmen taking part in high ascents increased rapidly; and between 1854 and 1865 the great bulk of the virgin ascents stand to their credit." The story of the Matterhorn and of the terrible disaster there is told graphically. Mr. Lunn also describes recent mountaineering, the charm of the sport in winter, and the advantage of skis. He discusses the best writings dealing with the Alps, and the sensations these mountains produce upon the beholder. A useful bibliography complete this thorough and interesting book.

WILBUR GREELEY BURROUGHS.

Rambles about the Riviera. By Frances M. Gostling. xiv and 326 pp. Ills., index. James Pott & Co., New York, 1914. \$2.50. $9 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$.

Jottings from an English wife's note-book of an autumn, out-of-season tour with her husband, through the Riviera. The places visited, the historical allusions, the quaint peasants' lore, the Christian legends of the Saints grafted upon the old pagan myths, are described in an entertaining manner. The author says: "It was customary for proscribed persons, in times of persecution, to take refuge among the tombs, and thus the catacombs became the resort of the first Christians." It would be truer to say that, as burial associations were recognized as legal corporations under the Roman Civil Law, the primitive